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RIOT IN TOPEKA.

The Rival Political Parties Come to Blows.

FIGHTING IN THE STATE HOUSE.

The Governor Calls Out the Entire Force of State Militia.

The Populists Lock the Republicans Out of the Hall of Representatives-Speaker Douglass Batters Down the Main Door with a Sledge Hammer-The Populist Quarde Are Overpowered and the Republicans Swarm In-They Transact a Little Business While a Few Populists Look On-Two Thousand State Troops Ordered to the Scene-The Governor and Also the Mepublicans Issue Proclamations-Many Members of Both Parties Hurry to Topeks from All Purts of the State-The Mepublicans Still Hold the Fort, and Gov. Lewelling Says He Will Drive Them Out

-He Declines to Keep Both Houses Out. Topeka, Feb. 15.-The most disorderly scenes yet enacted in the dual House of the Kansas Legislature were witnessed to-day. and the capital city is in a state of excitement bordering almost on civil war. The arrest of Benjamin C. Rich, Clerk of the Populist House. and his rescue from the officers yesterday, has served to augment the feeling of hostility between the rival factions. Following the encounter on the streets yesterday afternoon the Governor and the Speaker of the Populist branch addressed communications to the Sheriff of this (Shawnee) county, setting forth that the Populist House is the legally constituted body, that Benjamin C. Rich is the lawful Clerk thereof, that they have been molested in the discharge of public duties by a lawless body of men. and demanding that a force of peace officers be provided to protect the Legislature and its officers from further molesta-

Sheriff Wilkerson, who is a Republican, deelined to interfere in the controversy or to take any action which might be construed as a recognition by him of the legality of either of the contending Houses. This was a disappointment and a provocation to the Populists. and their feeling was intensified by the arrest of S. M. Scott, W. H. Ryan, John F. Willits, and P. N. Gish for the assault on the officers of the Republican House who had Chief Clerk Rush in custody. The four men named were taken before a Justice of the Peace, and gave bonds to appear for trial in one week.

Upon consultation in caucus last night the Populists decided to take the law into their own hands once more and prevent the Republicans from assembling in Representative Hail. This morning, in pursuance of this plan. guards were placed in charge of all the entrances to the hall. Two guards were on duty at the foot of the main stairway and six others at the landing above. One guard had a Winchester rifle, and the others had revolvers.

which they took no pains to conceal.

The back stairway was likewise guarded. and the announcement was boldly made that only Populists would be admitted to the hall. Among those doing guard duty were J. W. Breidenthal, Chairman of the People's party State Central Committee and recently con firmed as State Bank Examiner; G. C. Clemens. the Populist lawyer of Topeka, and L. T. Yount, formerly editor of the Topeka Tribune. Other Populists were standing around to as-

sist the guarda At 9 o'clock A. H. Miller, a doorkeeper of the Republican House, tried to get in to assume his duties, but admittance was refused to him. He declared his purpose to perform his work he had to fight to do it. Breidenthal asked him to go away and not create a disturbance.

Don't get excited. We will treat you all right, but we can't let any one in except mem-Miller again tried to crowd through the

guards, but was pushed away.

Postmaster Bunn of the Republican House was also kept out with the morning mail. Notice was soon given to the Republicans throughout the city that their party had been locked out, and in a short time they formed in a body, headed by Speaker George L. Douglass and Speaker pro tem. F.W. Hock. and marched to the Capitol, accompanied by fifty assistant sergeants-at-arms, who were sworn in during the night in anticipation of the emergency, and followed by a large crowd of spectators. The corridors of the State House were also full of people, Republicans and Populists alike, and cheers and laughter alternated.

The Republicans were not challenged until they reached the foot of the main stairway. when a Populist exclaimed: "You cannot ge in here," and further progress was disputed and continued to shout, "You can't get in here." The crowd pressed forward, however. and the guards were driven back, but the main side door leading to the hall through a cloak room was also guarded and locked.

Speaker Douglass ordered the guards away. but they replied: "We are instructed by the Attorney-General to allow no one to go in

Douglass responded: "We are the members of the House of Representatives, and as Speaker of such House I order you to get out of the

The guards resisted and again tried to intimidate the Republicans with a display of weapons. J. W. Butterfield, who had obtained

an entrance through the press door, appeared at the head of the stairs and shouted:
"Men. for God's sake don't shoot. Don't be rash. Let there be no bloodshed. Come on the way is clear."

This diverted the attention of the guards and the crowd rushed forward with irresisti ble force. One guard was struck in the facand dropped his gun. The others were driver into the hall, but they locked the doors behind them. The side door was broken open and the Republicans poured into the hall through the cloak room. The main door was still locked and the l'opulist guards had disappeared with the key. Speaker Douglass had provided himself with a siedge hammer, and, after making three demands that the door be un locked, he proceeded to break the panels with the hammer, assisted by Representatives W. B. Swan and A. C. Sherman. The first blow tore a large hole in the heavy door, and, with a piece of the wood. Lawyer Clemens aimed

blow at Representative Swan, striking him in the hand. Another Popullst drew a Winchester to his shoulder and was about to fire on the crowd. but desisted on fluding himself covered by two revolvers in the hands of W. P. Wilcox, as As sistent Sergeant-at-Arms. Mr. Swan, who is a boiler maker by trade, soon broke the lock on the main door, and, with wild cheers, th Republicans entered and took possession of the hall. Some of the guards and two or three

members were rather roughly handled during the conflict, but there were no serious results. Pieces of the broken door were eagerly ized and carried away as souvenirs of the bloodless engagement. Five minutes after

the door yielded the Republican House and organized, called the roll, and listened to the prayer of the chaplain. Business proceeded as though there had been no disturbance The Populist members were not present, and the Populist guards, doorkeepers, and other officers were forced to retire from the hall. although no effort was made to exclude the regular Populist members who hold certifi-

rates of election.

At noon the Republicans had entire control of the hall, and the Populists did not attempt to hold a session. No adjournment was taken at noon, but at 1:20 P. M. dinner was served to the Republicans by five colored men from the

During the afternoon the Populists, who have charge of the machinery of the State House, turned off the water and heat from Representative Hall, and it is presumed they will turn off the electric lights to-night. The Republicans adopted the following address overing the causes of to-day's disturbances:

"An organized conspiracy to subvert the Constitution and laws of the State and to overawe the lawful House of Representatives is at his moment in full operation at the Capitol of

the State. The lawful authority of the House of Representatives was yesterday openly and fla-grantly defied by an assault upon the officers of the House in the discharge of their duties. The assault took place in the presence of the lovernor, and was led by J. F. Willetts, J. W. Breidenthal, and other lawlessly disposed

This morning when the House of Representatives was about to meet its members were confronted at the foot of the stairway by a force armed with rifles under the command of the Adjutant-General of the State. members of the House of Representatives. after a severe struggle, forced their way to the entrance of the hall, and, after battering down the door, which was barred against them, entered the hall of the House, and proceeded to business. At this writing they are still there, but are hourly threatened with a conflict with the forces of anarchy and revolution, who openly proclaim their determina-tion in advance to disregard any judgment of the courts contrary to their own wishes, and to continue in deflance of the Constitution and

"The members of the House of Representatives have earnestly sought to bring the questions involved to an issue in the courts only to be met with open proclamation of disrespect and dellance of the courts. The cause of constitutional government is at stake, and it becomes every law-abiding citizen to take his stand in behalf of the principles of free gov

"In this condition of affairs I deem it proper to inform you that your representatives need at this moment your moral and active sup-"GEORGE L. DOUGLAST Speaker." The Republican House also passed a resolution authorizing the Sergeant-at-Arms to ar-rest J. W. Breidenthai, S. M. Scott, John F. Willits, D. M. Howard and bring them before the House to answer to the charge of contempt in interfering with and assaulting an officer of the House while he was serving a legal process on B. F. Rich. The sledge hammer with which the door was battered down was, upon motion of Representative Hall, presented to Speaker Douglass for use as a gave and in recognition of his bravery. Speaker, in response, said he accepted the gift, and would use it not only as a gavel, but to protect the House and lawful Government

against anarchy.
R. B. Weich of Topeka was sworn in to-day as assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, and instructed to swear in 200 or more deputies to assist in supporting the Republican House. Weich is a large and powerful man, and his first act was to kick down a heavy door to a room which was said to concent an armed body of Populists. It was found to be unoccupied. He then sent to Washburn College and invoked the aid of the students of that institution to assist him in preserving order and resisting any attempt to overthrow the Republican organization. About forty students volunteered for the work, and places were assigned to them in the hall and lobbies. Some were armed with clubs and broomsticks, and all said they were eager for a scrimmage. Their entrance into the Republicah camp provoked loud cheering, as it was the first assistance of this kind the Repub-

cans have received. After the news of the conflict had been cirsulated through the towns adjacent to Topeka, the people commenced pouring into the city from every direction, in wagons, on horseback and by rail. Most of the new arrivals were Populist sympathizers. Fully 5,000 people were congregated on Capitol square, and every inch of space in the State House was occupied. Information was given that 1.000 Republicans were on the way from Leavenworth, 300 from Kansas City, and 200 from

Gov. Lewelling and Adjt.-Gen. Artz held a conference and decided to order out the militia the Governor observing that he proposed to fight it out to the bitter end. The Populists filled the Governor's office and urged him to act promptly and decisively. In order to distinguish the Populists from their opponents. it was arranged to designate the former by ataching small pieces of blue ribbon to their

Later in the day the Governor issued a proclamation occupying about a newspaper col-umn, in which he deplored the situation, but placed the blame entirely on the Republicana. He upholds the Populist branch as being legally constituted in every particular, and accuses the Republicans of obstruction, insurrection, and personal violence, and closes as

"Now, therefore, deeming the present condition of public affairs as presenting an extraordinary occasion, and as warranting the exercise of power vested in me by the Constitution of the State to see that the laws are faithfully executed, that the peace may be preserved, and that all persons who unlawfully obstruct the House of Representatives or members or officers thereof in the proper discharge of their duties may be removed, and that al unlawful organizations may be suppressed and violence and bloodshed averted. I. L. D. Lewelling, Governor of the State of Kansas, in virtue of the power vested in me as Commander-in-Chief with power to call out the militiato execute the laws and suppress insurrection, do hereby call forth the militia of this State in order to suppress said unlawful assemblage and to restore peace and protection

and to cause the laws to be duly executed. "Adjt.-Gen. Artz is hereby charged with the duty of issuing the necessary orders to carry into effect the purposes herein before declared. I appeal to all loyal and law-at iding citizens to favor, facilitate, and aid this effort to main-tain the supremacy of the law and the honor and integrity and perpetuity of the State."

Gen. Artz immediately ordered out the mi-

litis force of the State, which consists of less than 2,000 men. Company Cof Oakland, a suburb of Topeka, was the first to arrive, coming by electric cars. They marched immediately to the State House and were welcomed with cheers by the Populists. Company G of Marion and Company B of Holton came in later by special train. Battery B of Topeka was called out, also Section A of the light artillery of Wichita, with a Gatling gun. Battery B took possession of the arsenal Capitol square, and arranged for issuing arms. ammunition, and clothing to the soldiers Col. J. W. F. Hughes of Topeka was placed in

What do you call it? The Old Dominion Cigarette. First in quality and popularity. Photograph in each package. - Adu.

command of all the militia to be concentrated in Topeka and in and around the State House. Three companies of volunteers were organ-ized at the request of the Governor, and

armed with carbines from the State arsenal. The old Police Commissioners of Topeks were removed to-day and a new Board an pointed by the Governor. They are Allen Solls, Oscar Krauss, and L. T. Jount. All are Populists or sympathizers with that faction. and their appointment was thus hastily made in order to place the police force of the city in control of the Governor and his party. H. C. Lindsey, a Populist Democrat, who has been assisting the Populists to obtain complete control of the State Government, has been selected for Chief of Police.

The majority of the new Board is opposed to

the prohibitory liquor law, and it is inferred that hereafter violations of the law will be winked at in Topeka, as in the other first class cities of the State. This will be in utter disregard of the sentiments of the majority o

cities of the State. This will be in utter disregard of the sentiments of the majority of
the people of Topeka, and is sure to cause furtier trouble and endless litigation.

After the arrival of the troops the State
House and grounds were placed in their controi under the direction of the Adjutant-General, no one being allowed to enter the building without a pass. A file of solders paced
up and down in front of the Capitol, and squads
marched back and forth around the building.

The Republican members of the Legislature
remained in Representative Hall, but all communication with the outside was practically
shut off. Attorneys who had business in the
Supreme Court were not permitted to enter.
The telephone wire to Representative Hall was
cut out, in addition to cutting off the steam
heat and water.

The Populists refused permission for provisions to be taken to the Republicans. Their
supper was conveyed to them at chance moments by means of ropes suspended from the
hall windows to the ground, but even this exredient was dispensed with after the Populists
discovered the ruse.

A citizen's committee, consisting of ex-Gov.
Osborne, H. G. Noel, J. R. Mulvane, Erastus
Bennett, and Peter McViear called on the
Governor this evening and urged him not to
call out additional troops and, if possible, to
settle the marter in some neaceable way. They
invited him to go with them to the House and
engage in conference with the Republican
leaders.

The Governor, by request, made an address.

leaders.

The Governor, by request, made an address to the members in which he deprecated the existing state of affairs, but said his position had been taken after the consideration, and he could not yield or withdraw any word he had uttered.

He referred to the fact that the Republicans had all along contended that they only wanted

had uttered.

He referred to the fact that the Republicans had all along contended that they only wanted a chance to acttle the controversy in the courts, and reminded them that an opportunity to do so was afforded by the Dassage of the Legislative Appropriation bill instead of resorting to revolutionary proceedings. He thought the Republicans ought to submit the questions at issue to the courts, and closed by requesting the Republican House to adjourn and to turn the hall over to him as the chief executive officer of the State.

The Governor was replied to by E. W. Hoch, Speaker pro tomi, who said he was a man of peace, but he was not here to be buildoyed into submitting to an illegal body. He expressed pride in Kansas and her institutions, and believed in maintaining good order at all times and in obedience to law. "If we adjourn this House," said Mr. Hoch, "and turn the hall over to you, will you agree that pending the settlement in court of our differences, the other liouse shall also be prevented from using Representative Hall. I submit the question to you in all sincerity as a fair proposition for a peaceful and satisfactory solution of our differences.

Mr. Hoch's speech was vigorously applauded, but the Governor declined the proposition to

question to you in all sincerity as a fair proposition for a peaceful and satisfactory solution for a peaceful and satisfactory solution of our differences.

Mr. Hoch's speech was vigorously applauded, but the Governor declined the proposition to withhold the hall from both Houses, and the conference entied as all others have ended, in accomplishing noticing. The Governor afterward assured the Peace Committee that the Republicans would have to surrender, and that he proposed to drive them out of the Hall by military power before midnight.

Another difficulty encountered by the Populist leaders is the fact that the military companies are principally composed of Republicans, as they were all organized under the former Republican administration, and hence are not to be implicitly relied upon in an emergency. It is said that most of them are more interested in drawing their pay than in executing the Populist orders.

To overcome this obstacle the Populist authorities, are relying principally on their volunteers compose, of their most trusted men.

At 10 o'clock to-night, when Gen. Artz. in full uniform and with drawn sword, inspected the guards and gave them instructions as to their duties, the State House and grounds wore a martial air.

It is difficult to obtain information from the Republican House, which is still in session, hecause messengers are not allowed to pass. The Western Union wire has also been cut out and the operator is not permitted to enter the building.

From all that can be learned the Republi-

The Western Union wire has also been cut out and the operator is not permitted to enter the building.

From al: that can be learned the Republicans intend to hold their present position until confronted by the militia, when they will make a show and retire. This is the plan advocated by the conservative members. But the more radical element want to resist force with force, and the latter sentiment fluds considerable support on the outside.

It is reported that a crowd of liepublicans in being organized to-night to make a raid on the militia and capture their guns. In respect to numbers the Populists seem to have a decided advantage, but the Republicans expect reenforcements on the night trains.

A second l'ence Committes visited the Governor to prevail on him to accede to an orderly sattlement without going to the trouble and expense of further military action. The committee consisted of Representatives therman. Warner, and Cubbison, and they were accompanied by J. G. Waters of Topes, to whom the Governor suggested such a conference. Waters asserted that the Governor had promised to consider a proposition for a settlement whereby the Republican Houso would adjourn and the hall be closed against Republicane and Populists alike, until the courts could pass upon the matters in dispute. When the committee appeared the Governor dealed making any such statemont, and said he would not enter into such an agreement. Waters insisted that the Governor had made a proposition of that character and denounced him rather emphatically for refusing to abide by it. The committee could secure no satisfaction from him beyond the assurance that he proposed to stand by his party to the fullest of the power invested in him.

by it. The committee could secure no satisfaction from him beyond the assurance that he proposed to stand by his party to the fullest of the power invested in him.

The first bill which has passed the Senate and the Populist House received the Governor's signature yesterday, and was officially published this morning.

It appropriated \$3,000 for legislative expenses and provided that vouchers for perdiem and mileage shall be attested by Speaker Dunsmore and Chief Clerk Rich of the Populist House, and the Republicans secured an injunction from Judge Hazen of the State Auditor and State Treasurer from auditing bills or paying money on such account. The injunction was not served until several of the members had received their warrants, and at first the Treasurer said he would not recognize the authority of the District Court, as such proceedings should be commenced by the Attorney-General Little, and the further payment of warrants was discontinued. The Republicans are represented in the injunction case by T. F. Garver and Chaster I. Long.

At 10:30 to-night there has been no advance made by the troops and no hostile demonstration on either side. The Populists have possession of the entrance to the State House, and the Republicans are resting quietly in Representative Hall.

In anticipation of an extinguishment of the electric lights they have laid in a supply of lamps and candles. What course the Populists will adopt in the morning is not known. The Governor and his advisers are in consultation to-night.

They may conclude to starse the Republicans into subjection or pursue the plan first contemplated of driving them out of the hall by military power. Gen. Artz says action of a decisive nature will be taken to-morrow and the Republicans cannot hope to make successful real stance.

The Populist House met in the basement of the west wing of the Rate House this afternoon in pursuant to adjournment, but almost immediately adjourned until to-morrow.

D. M. Scott, a Republican member from Hodgeman county, who happened t

Brooklyn's Official Scandal,

The motion to dismiss the indictments against the Brooklyn officials in connection with the alleged fraudulent Columbus celebration bills was argued yesterday before Judge Moore in the Court of Sessions. Judge Moore took the batch of affidavits and other papers in the case and promised to give a decision at an early date.

The one strictly high-class cigarette. No connection with a trust. No premiums to con-aumers except quality.—Adv.

ANNEXATION OF HAWAII.

PRESIDENT HARRISON SENDS THE

TREATY TO THE SENATE.

In His Message He Recommends the Annexation of the Islands to the United States -The Trenty Provides for Assexation, and that the Provisional Government Shall Continue Until Congress Legislates on the Subject-No Provision Made for the Deposed Queen-The United States to Assume the Debt of Hawall and to Receive All the Revenue of the Islands.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.-President Harrison to-day sent to the Benate a message recom-mending the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States, and accompanied it with the draft of an annexation treaty prepared by himself, Secretary Foster, and the representatives of the provisional Government now in this city. In his message the President maps out no plan of annexation, but ontents himself with the suggestion of a Government formed upon the lines of that unler which Alaska exists. If the Senate ratifies the treaty a measure for bringing the islands under the jurisdiction of the United States will be prepared by the Foreign Affairs Committee and discussed by the two Houses of Congress. There is little doubt that the treaty submitted to-day will be promptly ratified, but whether the supplemental legislation will be enacted during the present Congress remains to be seen. The Senate refused to-day to make public the text of the President's message or the treaty, with its accompanying correspondence, but will do so to-morrow. As soon as his message had started from the White House the President left town for a long deferred duck-shooting excursion to his favorite box at Benjies, Md. He will be gone for the remainder of the week.

Great interest was displayed in the Senate on the receipt of the President's message. By accident Mr. Marsden, one of the Hawalian Commissioners, was in the gallery at the time. Mr. Marsden is the only native Englishman on the Commission, and the proceedings of Congress are to him quite a novelty. During the ojourn of the Commissioners in Washington he has been a frequent visitor to the Capitol. His first appearance there was the day upon which the electoral vote was officially announced. On that occasion he and his asso-ciates were provided with seats in the diplomatic gallery. Since then Mr. Marsden has contented himself with a seat in the public gallery. Senator Saerman passed the word around the chamber early in the day that the President intended to communicate with the Senate on the subject before adjournment. So every one knew what was coming when the message was received. Senator Sherman moved to proceed to the consideration of executive business. The galleries were cleared and the doors closed, whereupon Vice-President Morton broke the seal of the package containing the much-talked-of Hawaiian treaty. There was an unusually large attendance of Senators, and the reading of the message and the accompanying treaty was followed with keen interest.

TERMS OF THE TREATY. The treaty is brief, covering only four sheets of manuscript. It provides for the annexation of the Sandwich Islands by the United States. and the present provisional Government is authorized to continue its functions until further legislation by Congress can be had on the subject. All the property rights on the islands are preserved, and mean ting the language of the United States, such as are enforced in Alaska, will be observed. All the inhabitants of the islands who are restricted from citizenship under the existing laws, are to be treated as sojourners. This applies to the Chinese who are already there. The Chinese restriction act is to be observed, there just as it is in this country. The United States is to assume all the debts of Hawaii and receive all the revenues of the islands. It is understood that the debts of Hawaii and receive all the revenues of the islands. It is understood that the debts of Hawaii and receive all the revenues of the islands. It is understood that the debts of Hawaii and receive all the revenues of the islands. It is understood that the debts of Hawaii and receive a source of Hawaii and receive all the revenues of Hawaii and receive all the receive all mean tin a the la and the United States, such

be maintained until Congress has an opportunity to devise a more convenient System.
The present form of government of Alaska
is suggested as desirable, and a Commission,
such as governs the District of Columbia, is
also proposed. The details are to be determined later.

The President, in his message of transmittal,
roviews at considerable length the negotiations that have taker place since the arrival of
the Hawalian Commissionero in washington
and the history of the Hawalian question for the
past century. He also includes all the correspondence from Minister Stevens. He also
recommends that the terms of the treaty must
be accepted by the provisional Government
and put into effect within two months after it
is ratifled by the Senate.

The DISCUSSION IN THE SENATE.

THE DISCUSSION IN THE SENATE. After the reading of the treaty and the mes-After the reading of the treaty and the message there was a running debate, in which Senators Sherman, Morgan, White, and others participated. Senator Morgan pointed out the benefits to be derived by this country from annexation, and especially urged the necessity and importance of promptaction. He took occasion, in a graceful way, to pay a compliment to President Harrison. Several Senators asked questions of Senator Sherman, to which he replied by reading, or having read, portions of the correspondence which borredirectly upon the topics to which the questions referred. Senator White of Louislann, supported by Senators Blackburn of Kentucky and Daniel of Virginia, opposed annexation, but it was evident that they are in a hopeless minority. Senators Vilas, Mills, and other Demograts indicated an intention to keep the whole subject pending until the new Administration comes in

ject pending until the new Administration comes in.

One of the strongest arguments used in support of the freaty was the proposition to each tablish a first-class naval and coaling station at Honolulu. The importance of this point was brought out with great force by Sonator Morgan in a second speech. There was a general discussion as to the advisability of giving the treaty and the message to the public at once, but it was finally decided to follow the usual precedent and send the documents to the Committee on Foreign Relations, with instructions to print. It is the intention of Sonator Sherman to call the matter up again for consideration as soon as the documents are printed.

ENGLAND'S POSSESSIONS IN THE FACIFIC.

FINGLAND'S POSSESSIONS IN THE TACIFIC.

A most interesting chart has been prepared by the Hydrographic Office, at the request of the State Department, and was sent to the Senate to-day with the President's message. The chart is intened for the use of the Foreign Relations Committee, and will show in detail the islands near the United States that either belong to foreign governments or over which they have pretectorates. A glance at the chart shows that England seems to have and what she does not have France has. In the West Indies England has the larger number by far than any other country, beginning with the Bermudas and the Bahamas off the Chilian coast. She has islands well off the Chilian coast, and near the Paumotu group belonging to France. Near by are the Cook and Fiji Islands, and all around them smaller islands to the number of thirty or forty. Her latest acquisition are the Gardner and Danger Islands, which she seized last year. She took the Gilbert Islands in 1888, another large island called Ellice the same year, and any number of smaller ones. In 1889 she annoxed several bits of land near the Fiji Islands, and the next year some islands near Samoa, which is practically surrounded by her territory. Three or four hundred miles due west of Hawaii she has two more islands. Johnston Island and Coral Island. From the chart it can be seen that England has gradually encroached toward the United States in the Pacific, the only other islands on the way she has not taken being the Hawaii and Admiratiy Islands. The United States is shown by the chart to have no outlaying possessions competited the details of the ravolu-ENGLAND'S POSSESSIONS IN THE PACIFIC.

MINISTER STEVENS'S DESPATCHES.

The despatches received at the State Department as to affairs in Honolulu, though adding nothing to the details of the revolution, give an interesting picture of the condition of affairs in the island and as to what is expected. The following are some extracts from Minister Stevens's despatches:

"The aunexation sentiment has constantly increased since the departure of the Commis-

sioners for Washington, and with healthful carnestness is taking possession of all classes. Nearly all the Germans, the larger proportion of the respectable and responsible English, and almost the entire Portuguese population are warmly for annexation. This inclination of the Portuguese is quite important, for they number seven or eight thousand, and are among the most industrious and saving.

"As to terms of annexation, I still adhere firmly to the opinion expressed in my despatch 74, that the sugar bounty to be paid to the Hawaiian sugar planters should be limited to significantly and sugar planters should be limited to significantly sugar planters should be limited to significantly solong as the United States bounty system shall be maintained. To the objection that this allows only \$12 per ton on Hawaiian sugar, while the Hawaiian planters get twee the amount per acre that the Louisiana planters do not he average, the answer is that \$12 per ton bounty will place all the Hawaiian plantations worth maintaining on the road of inancial safety and success.

"As to the form of Government for the

the amount per acre that the Louisiana planters do on the average, the answer is that \$12 per ton bounty will place all the Hawaiian plantations worth maintaining on the road of financial safety and success.

"As to the form of Government for the islanda, I now only vary from views expressed in my '74 despatch as to incline strongly to the opinion that the beginning should be substantially like that of President Jefferson and Congress in respect of Louisiana, only differing from that by providing, in addition to Governor, an Attorney General, a Commissioner of Finance, and a Commissioner of the Interior and a Legislative Council of thirteen or fourteen, all to be appointed by the President, unless it should be deemed best for the Governor to appoint the Attorney-General and the Commissioners of Finance and of the Interior, who would be practically a Cabinet of three to aid the Governor to carry on the Government. This plan and method of government could be maintained as a transition Government, until experience should prove it best to change to a more popular form. In the mean time the responsible voters would rapidly increase and American ideas and interests would gain in force and volume. It would be fortunate to have such a man as Sanford B. Dole, the present head of the provisional Government, the first American Governor of Hawaii.

"As to liquidation of all political claims of the fallen Queen and the Crown Princess, I suggest that if a liquidation of this kind be now under consideration, \$150,000 should be allowed as the total sum for this burpose; \$70,000 should go to the fallen Queen, Lilioukalani, \$70,000 to each of the two young Princes.

"As to he native Hawaiian for this burpose; \$70,000 should go to the fallen Queen, Lilioukalani, \$70,000 to each of the two young Princes.

"As to the native Hawaiian Christian Ministers are strong in their American sympathies. The native newspaper of much the largest circulation in the islands a locates and the respective provisional Government must have time to org

THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT'S REQUEST FOR A PROTECTORATE.

The Provisional Government's request for the establishment of a protectorate is as follows:

"Sir: Believing that we are unable to satisfactorily protect life and property, and to prevent evil disorders in Honolulu and throughout the Hawalian Islands, we hereby, in obedience to the instructions of the Advisory Council, pray that you will raise the flag of the United States for the protection of the Hawalian Islands for the time being, and to that end we hereby confer upon the Government of the United States, through you, freedom of occupation of the public buildings of this Government, and of the soil of this country, so far as may be necessary for the exercise of such protection, but not interfering with the administration of public affairs by this Government.

This was addressed to Minister Stevens on Feb. I. and was signed by President Dole and the other members of the Government. Minister Stevens forwarded this request to Capt. Wiltze of the Boston, saying:

"Thereby ask you to comply with the terms and spiril of the request of the Hawalian provisional Government, and to that end to use all the force at your command in the exercise of your best judgment and discretion, you and myself awaiting instructions from the United States Government at Washington."

Capt. Wiltze's approval and subsequent action are known.

MR. GOOCH HAN DISAPPEARED.

He Was Secretary of Boston's Algonquia Club-A Young Woman Also Missing. -BOSTON, Feb. 15.-Boston's swell club, the Algonquin, is minus its secretary, W. W. Gooch, who has run away. Miss Carrie Hor-

rick, the pretty daughter of Mr. Frederick W. Herrick, the millionaire wine merchant who lives at 615 Bencon street, is also missing, and those who know some of the history of each have no hesitancy in asserting that they have eloped. Mrs. Gooch is prostrated at her home at Roxbury Highlands, and the parents of the

eloped. Ars Gooch is presented at her home at Roxbury Highlands, and the parents of the missing girl have spent almost the entire day at the Gooch residence in consultation with Mrs. Gooch is the sen of the late Daniel Gooch, who formerly was in Congress. He was a lawyer, and was connected with electrical matters, and is said to have an income of more than \$15,000 per annum.

His son is of ideasant and emaging address, and has been for several years recretary of the Algonquin Club.

There has been no scandal as to money matters, but Gooch's attentions to Miss Horrick have been commented upon more than once. She is 22 years old and beautiful in form and feature. She has been a great favorite in the high social circle in which she moved and had plenty of admirers.

Mr. Gooch was a favored attendent, but no such result as this was expected. He was well known in Boston club life, his wife was Miss Mary Robinson, and soon after their marriage Mr. Gooch purchased a large estate at the lighlands, where they have since lived in sumptuous style. Their receptions were always attended by prominent people of the Own.

Mr. Gooch resigned his secretaryship of the

ways attended by prominent people of the town.

Mr. Gooch resigned his secretaryship of the Algoneuin Club a week ago and left town without informing his wife of his plans. She got a telegram from him dated at New York, and has since received several other telegrams at various points showing that he was on his way South.

He owns considerable real estate in Georgia, and it is thought that he has gone to that State. A friend of Mr. Gooch said to-night that Miss Herrick's parents and Mr. Gooch's mother sout telegrams to every point where there was any chance of intercepting them, but had not succeeded.

IN DISTRESS IN LONG ISLAND SOUND. A Crew Without Food and Water for Ser-

eral Days and Hemmed In by Ice. BRIDGEPORT, Feb. 15.-On Feb. 2 the schooner Housatonic left this city, bound for Brooklyn. The ice in the Sound was broken up some and was moving, and old scafaring men advised Capt. Burk not to sail. All went well until the vessel was opposite Sands Point, when the ice gathered around the schooner and she became upmanagable. For days the vessel drifted and

gainered around the schooling and she became unmanagable. For days the vessel drifted and wasfar out of her course. Ice stove a hole in the vessel, and all hands were called to man the pumps. Signals of distress were raised, but no sailing vessel passed. The steamers passed the disabled vessel by night, and did not see the signal. Provisions gave out and for five days the crew were without anything to eat or drink.

When the crew were about to give up all hope of rescue the ice broke away. The vessel was headed for the shore. The crew were so exhausted they could not handle the vessel properly, but she drilted to a point about one mile off Wilson's Point. There the ice stopped them. Signals of distress were raised, but they were not seen on land.

On Monday afternoon Mate Hill left the vessel to cross the ice, saying he preferred to drown rather than starve. When he was about a quarter of a mile from the shore the ice gave way. Oystermen happened to see the struggling man and rescued him as he was clinging man and rescued him as he was clinging to a cake of ice. Men went out and took charge of the schooner, and the exhausted and starving crew were taken care of. The Housatonic is owned in Port Jefferson, L. I. Capt. Burk is a resident of this city.

The cigarette manufacturer's highest art. Old Dominion Cigarettes. Photograph in each

60 PEOPLE BURNED OR CRUSHED.

Terrible Tragedy at a Carnt√al Dance ! Budapest, BUDAPEST, Feb. 15.-A carnival dance was

given on Monday evening in Deutsch Pereg. At 11 o'clock, when about one hundred per ions were dancing in the hall on the first floor, a child playing in the cellar dropped a lighted taper through the bunghole of full of petroleum. The cask exploded, killed tered the burning petroleum among the A dozen persons enveloped in flames ran for

he windows or doors, spreading fire and panie among the rest of the company. Half of the people in the hall were at the end from which here were no exits, and as the floor on the side near the windows had been torn by the explosion, they were obliged to run the whole length of the blazing room to escape. Ten persons fell through to the cellar and were burned to death.

Seven more, whose clothes had caught fire, died shortly after reaching the open air. Three were trampled into unconsciousness in the panic and were burned as they lay on the floor. Five men and seven women, whose clothes were half burned from their backs, are in a critical condition. Many others have slight fractures or burns. Only thirty or forty persons escaped without injuries.

KILLED ON A RUNAWAY STREET CAR. Three Persons Meet Instant Beath and

Twenty-five Others Are Injured. PORTLAND, Or., Feb. 15. - Three persons were instantly killed and twenty-five were more or less seriously injured by the wrecking of an electric car in Upper Albina, a suburb of this city, at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The car was loaded with school children, returning to their homes, and a number of laborers. While de-

of the hill a curve was struck, and the car was thrown on its side and dashed to pieces. In a twinkling the lives of two men and a child were crushed out, and twenty-five others, women, boys, and girls, sustained injuries ranging from a scratch to broken limbs.

motorman lost control of the car, which soon

J. O. Dennis, carpenter, aged 70 years; Berfram Dennis, his son, aged 8, and an unknown laborer.

MITCHELL ON THE MAJESTIC.

Land Because H: Was a Convict. Late last night the Majestic anchored at Quarantine with Charles Mitchell, the wellknown English pugilist, and Squire Abington.

his backer, on board. Superintendent Owens of the Treasury Department spent nearly all of yesterday around the station, which is an unusual occurrence. Nothing could be learned as to the nature of his business as he refused to talk. It is said, however, that his intention was to prevent Mitchell from landing, on the ground that he has been a convict.

Mitchell said upon the day he left Liverpool that he was coming to America to fight Corbett, and for nothing else. Now that he is here his sincerity will be fully tested. Since his liberation from Pentonville prison Mitchel! is reported to have been leading a yery

is reported to have been leading a yery quiet life, and his imprisonment seems to have affected his physical condition but little. It is his purpose, so it is said, that as soon as he gets through with his match-making business with Corbett to go to Jim Hall's training quarters at Lakewood, and remain with Hall until his latter's fight with Fitzsimmons is decided.

Just before Mitchell and Squire Abington left London, the report was prevalent that the latter would be one of Hall's seconds at New Orleans, and he had such confidence in the success of Hall that he would be prepared to back him for any amount.

Mitchell said last night that he would put up \$10,000 to hind a match with Corbett. He said the American chamnon could have a larger stake if he so desired.

The White Star steamship Majestic, G days 11 hours and 35 minutes from Queenstown, dropped anchor in Quarantine at 10:20 o'clock last night. It seemed probable at midnight that the City of New York, which sailed half an hour ahead of the Majestic, would be beaten by at least six hours.

The slowness of the White Star ship's voyage indicates that she has met rough weather. It was probably nip and tuck between the glant flyers until Saturday last, two days after they left Queenstown. The Majestic reports that she was on that day in company with the tity of New York and finally left her astern.

The Maiestic passed the Belgenland on Sunday, bound nither from Aniwerp; on Monday she overtook and quickly distanced the low-powered, twin-screw freight and passenger steamship Mariposa of the Aliantic Transvert line, and at noon yesterday, about 500 miles east of Sandy Hook, she flew by the White Star twin-screw freighter Nomadic, several days late at this port.

HUGGED WOMEN IN THE STREET. The Charge Made Against Martin Stanton

of Jersey City. Six weeks ago complaints began to be received by Capt. McNulty of the Third police precinct in Jersey City from women, principally young women, that a man was behaving in a most extraordinary manner in Summit evenue and West Newark avenue, in the vicinity of the Five Corners. He would concoal himself behind a tree, in the shadow of a

coal himself behind a tree, in the shadow of a building, or in a doorway, and spring out on a woman as she was passing, and hug and kiss her until her screams had attracted attention. Then he would run away.

On Tuesday night a young woman informed Policeman Heinhard that a man had hugged and tried to kiss her as she was passing through Summit avenue, near Hoboken avenue. She pointed out the man, and the policeman caught him before he could get away. The prisoner gave his name as Martin Stanton and said he lived at 100 Beacon avenue. He denied the accusation against him. At the request of Capt. McNulty, Justice Birdsall ordered the prisoner heid until the women who have complained can have an opportunity to identify him.

An Explosion in the Soda House of a Pow-

LAREWOOD, Feb. 15.-There was an explosion n the soda house connected with the Germania powder works near Manchester at noon are out in the pine woods, miles from any telegraph station, and it was not until nearly midnight that any news could be had. The explosion was heard and the shock of it was felt for miles around.

Port Deposit Alarmed Over a Flood. Pont DEPOSIT. Md., Feb. 15.-The flood in the Susquehanna assumed alarming proportions o-day. The ice gorge is eight miles long The upper and middle portions of the town are enguiled. Travel on the Port Deposit and Columbia Railroad has been suspended, because the tracks are underseveral feet of water.

Lieut. Reynolds Run Over by a Cable Car. WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.-Lieut. L. K. Reynolds, S. N., commanding the Coast Survey steamer Endeavor, now stationed at the Navy Yard in this city, was run over by one of the Washington and Georgetown Railroad cable cars this evening. Both legs were broken above the knee.

On Horseback from the Pamir. CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 15.—The Earl of Dun-more arrived here on horseback to-day from the Pamir, which he left in February, 1892. He rode the whole distance.

Sudden Death in a Brug Store. Luman R Wing, a bookkeeper, aged 72, of 233 Quincy street, Brooklyn, died last night of heart disease in the drug store in Bedford

Travel to Chicago by the famous "Limited" of the New York Central - Adu. Ripane Tabules purify the blood. Ripans Tabules, one gives relief. - Adv.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

HOKE IS ALL THERE IS OF IT,

BUT MR. SMITH MAY PREFIX SECRE TARY OF THE INTERIOR SOON.

Format Aunoqueement from Mr. Cleveland that the Georgia Editor is to Enter His Cabinet-The Names of the Other Winners Will Probably be Posted Soon, At 12% o'clock yesterday afternoon Mr. leveland received alone in his private office

in the Mills building Mr. Hoke Smith of leorgia. Mr. Hoke Smith, so securely isolated from all other Smiths whatsoever by his first name, came down from a hiding place somewhere up town. He was guarded by Gen. Gordon of Guorgia and by Mr. Rufus N. Rhodes of the Birmingham Daily News, While Mr. Smith was in the private office the two other Southerners sat outside with faces that strongly suggested the anxious family awaiting news of the crisis in a terrible sickness.

After twenty minutes or so the door opened, and the two Southerners jumped to their feet and rushed forward to greet Mr. Hoke Smith That gentleman's round, smooth face expressed the greatest satisfaction. His stomach was pushed forward and his shoulders were thrown back. He looked happy, but he was no longer the smiling, good-natured, jovial Hoke Smith of twenty minutes before. "How is it, Hoke?" said Mr. Rhodes, in al-

nost an agonized tone. "He has offered me the place of Secretary of the Interior and I have accepted," said Mr. Hoke Smith in solemn accents.

"God bless you, my boy," said Gen. Gordon. his deep, rich voice quivering and his hand clasping the fat hand of Mr. Hoke Smith in an electric squeeze. Mr. Hoke Smith shook hands with Mr. Rhodes and then with Gen. Gordon again, and then with several other men who were standing about. Mr. Cleveland came out. and there was more handshaking. Mr. Rhodes scending a steep hill the brakes broke and the | coughed and straightened himself, and fired at Mr. Cleveland an eloquent volley of that attained terrific speed. On reaching the fout shot of compliment wherewith Southern gentlemen are always loaded. But Mr. Hoke Smith was not the same, and all his friends will have to get used to him over again. He has lost that off-hand way of his.

Mr. Hoke Smith has been in New York several times in his life for a few hurrled days. But few people took any notice of him, and the most of Manhattan Island didn't know who he was. The Hon. Hoke Smith, Secretary of the Interior, is a different person, and every one must get acquainted with him. Two questions are on everybody's lips: "Who is Hoke Smith?" and "Where did be get that name?" It is a mistake to suppose that Hoke is the short for Hokokus. It is plain Hoke, that and nothing more. Furthermore it has no middle name to help it out in its task of differentiating a Smith from theten million other Smiths. Indeed it needs no assistance. When this particular offshoot of the Smith family was born down in North Carolina thirty-eight years ago. there was a consultation as to how to secure

there was a consultation as to how to secure its identify positively. The father's name was H. H. Smith. The mother had been a Miss Hoke before she was married. So they called the boy Hoke. And no one having heard the name can or does ever forget it.

The Hokes are an eminent Southern family, with branches in Georgia, North Carolina, and Tennessee. H. H. Smith, Hoke's father, was a college professor in North Carolina, and afterward the principal of the girls' high school in Allanta, ceasing in these after Hoke had made a local reputation for himself. Hoke began practising law in Atlanta in 1876. In 1883 or thereabouts be married one of the handsome daughters of Howell Cobb, a member of Pierce's Cabinet, a General in the Confederate army, and a Governor of Georgia. They have had four children, three of whom are living. Mrs. Hoke Smith is something of a society woman, and her sister, Mrs. Jackson, is one of the society leaders in Atlanta. Hoke Smith's brother, Burton Smith, married a daughter's brother, Burton Smith, married a daughter of Goy, Gordon.

brother, Button Smith, married a daughter of Gov. Gordon.

Hoke Smith is over six feet, and weights about 250 rounds. He has excellent features, and his lack of heard or moustache makes him look five years younger than he is. His complexion is of a deathly pallor, but there is nothing sickly about him. He walks rapidly, but without grace. In girth he bears a striking resemblance to Mr. Cleveland. He is careless about his clothing, and almost always wears a black Prince Albert that is a little rusty. Until ten weeks ago he did not wear silk hal, or any other kind hut a broadbrimmed slouch, so far as, his friends knew. But ten weeks ago he was invited to a dinner

But ten weeks ago he was invited to a dinner in New York, and he bought and wore a silk hat.

He stands very well as a lawyer, but his chief fame has been won as a politician, a leader in the revolt of the young Democracy of Georgia against the old machine, which the young Democracy by New York of the "blood was a fact the w In stands very well as a lawyer, but his chief fame has been won as a politician, a leader in the revolt of the young Democracy of Georgia against the eld machine, which the young Democracy irreverently speaks of as the "bloody shirt crowd." He owns a newspaper, the Aliania Joanna', an afternoon daily, but he lays no claim to being an editor. Hoke was, up to 12:30 o'clock yesteriay, as easy-going, good-natured a fat man as there was in the State of Georgia. He made friends with everybody and was not averse to discussing his affairs in that frank, open way which has small regard for the eld maxim about treating every friend as if he were to become an enemy some day.

Last night all of loke's Georgia friends in New York were looking for him. Some of them found him. They spoke of the interview afterward in a hushed, reverent voice. It was no longer, "Hoke, old man," or "Hokey-pokey, my boy," or any other tutti-frutti play on Hoke. He was referred to as "My distinguished friend. Mr. Hoke Smith," or "Mr. lioke Smith, with whom I have the honor of being acquainted."

Mr. Hoke Smith has felt cock sure, to use the expression of one of his friends, that he would get the place ever since Mr. Cleveland invited him up to spend the day at the time of the leform Club dinner, that memorable occasion upon which Hoke made his first appearance in a silk hat. See how time changes the nersenceive of things. The next day after that dinner everybody was thinking that the silght to Speaker Crison was the great thing. Now it is seen that the event was not the silght, nor yet the radiant presence of Mrs. Cleveland, but the new plug hat which the unknown guest from Georgia brought with him and polisiced with his silk pocket handkerchief, and posed above his round, jolly face.

But to go back. Hoke confided in several of his friends his aspiration to be Secretary of the lifetion.

his friends his aspiration to be Secretary or the Interior.

"Well: Hokey, old man," said lone of them, never thinking Hoke would get it. "Why do you want a place that is out of your line, that won't help you in the law?"

"I'll tell you, old man," said he that was addressed as Hokey. "I have two things in mind. The first is to see if I can't do something about pensions. That business might be fixed up. The second is to see if something can't be done about the railroad interests that are grasping everything. Those are my two objects."

are grasping everything. Those are my two objects.

Hoke is known in Atlanta and somewhat throughout the State as an enemy of corporations. He has fought "the grasping, blood-sucking corporation" in all its forms. He has battled before juries againest it and has performed the operation of phlebotomy upon it many, many times to the great delight of the farmers. So the railroad wherewith the Secretary of the Interior has something to do had better look out. As one of his friends said. "He walks us if he had business with somebody on the next corner and were late for his appointment."

Mr. Hoke Smith went to bed in a sleeper on the Fiedmont Air Line last night, and by fills time is far from New York on his way back to Atlanta.

The Cabinet now stands.
Secretary of State, Walter Q, Gresham of Latina.

The Chullet now stands, Secretary of State. Watter Q Gresham of Indiana. Secretary of the Treasury—John G Carlisic of Ken-ther. The Company of the Company of New York, Postponder General-Wisson S Pissell of New York, Secretary of the interior—Hoke Smith of Georgia.

Positional of General - Wilson S. Bussell of New York, Secretary of the Interor - Hoke Smith of Georgia. It was ascertained that there is every possibility that Ambrose W. Lyman, editor of the Helena Mon. Independent, is to be Mr. Cleveland's private secretary. Mr. Lyman has been in town a number of days, and he called on Mr. Cleveland yesterday.

Mr. Cleveland yesterday.

Mr. Cleveland so ther visitors included Henry Villard. Horace White, Col. Lamont, and Peter H. Olney. Mr. Villard and Mr. White discussed the financial situation with Mr. Cleveland, and as a result the current gossip was that if the present Congress does not repeat the Sherman silver law Mr. Cleveland will call an extra session of Congress almost immediately after his inauguration. Mr. Olney is slated for the place of United States District Attorney for New York.

Laxwood, Feb. 15.—Mr. Cleveland made another official Cabinet announcement to-night the Smith of Georgia is the fifth addition to the slate, and he was assigned to-day to the Secretaryship of the Interior. This is the official corroboration of the slate of five names which The Sus printed on Monday morning.

Mr. Cleveland has also selected the three men who will complete his Cabinet. He would not make their names public to-night, because he has not decided as to the department each shall have. In other words, with